

سكنا منة لاصول

# JORDAN TIMES

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8 pages today

## Andreotti loses confidence, quits

ROME, March 31, (R)--Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti tonight submitted the resignation of his 10-day-old government to President Sandro Pertini after its defeat on a vote of confidence in the Senate (Upper House). A presidential spokesman said Mr. Andreotti called on the 82-year-old socialist president within an hour of the one-vote defeat. President Pertini asked the Christian Democratic politician to continue as prime minister in a caretaker capacity. The president has now asked the speakers of both houses of parliament to see him on Monday, when he is expected to dissolve parliament and call premature elections. The senate turned down Mr. Andreotti's government and his programme by 150 to 149 votes. The government was brought down by the combined votes of the Communists and Socialists.

## Urged to use 'mousepower'

ELLS, March 31 (R)--Mousepower could solve Europe's problems, according to two tongue-in-cheek socialist MEPs in the European Parliament. In a statement dated April 1, the MEPs said that the use of mice could solve Europe's problems. They said that the use of mice could solve Europe's problems. They said that the use of mice could solve Europe's problems.

4, Number 1021

AMMAN, SUNDAY-MONDAY APRIL 1-2, 1979 — JAMAANA AL-AWAL 3-4, 1399

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Apparently staged by Libyans

### ganda launches 'successful' inter-attack against rebels

BL, March 31 (R)--Uganda said today it had launched a successful inter-attack against rebels. The attack was described as successful. The attack was described as successful. The attack was described as successful.

### erts attempt to avert or radiation disaster

JRG, Pennsylvania, (R)--Nuclear experts today attempted to avert a major radiation disaster. The experts were working to prevent a disaster. The experts were working to prevent a disaster.

### ighten ty in nister

March 31 (R)--Police today tightened security for parliament. The security was tightened. The security was tightened.

ohlican Army (IRA) today announced that it had killed a British soldier. The IRA announced the death. The IRA announced the death.

ly after the explosion, the area was cordoned off. The area was cordoned off. The area was cordoned off.

### Israeli gunners shell refugee camp in Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon, March 31 (AP)--Israeli border gunners and gunboats shelled the crowded Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidiyah on the outskirts of the South Lebanese port city of Tyre Saturday, provincial authorities reported.

The bombardment started before dawn and escalated at mid-morning, sending scores of panicked Palestinians and Lebanese fleeing to Sidon, provincial capital of the South. Tyre is 20 kilometres north of the Israeli frontier. Sidon is 40 kilometres north of Tyre.

## Government claims landslide for 'Islamic republic'

TEHRAN, March 31 (Agencies)--The government today confidently claimed a landslide referendum victory for proposals to set up an "Islamic republic", saying an estimated 97 per cent of Iranians had voted in its favour.

Despite reports of abstentions, the Ministry of the Interior said about 98 per cent of the electors had already voted by last night. Counting started immediately after the polls closed.

"By the end of today, perhaps as much as 99 per cent of the electors will have cast their votes," Mr. Ahmad Noorbashi, the senior ministry official in charge of the referendum, told Reuters.

But the ministry decided to extend polling time by four hours today for those prevented from voting yesterday by what it called "counter-revolutionaries" in some areas.

The referendum was originally due to last only one day, but this was changed at the last minute. The government also lowered the voting age in an apparent attempt to secure as many votes as possible for the "Islamic republic" proposed by revolutionary religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

### Bakhtiar reported hiding in France or Switzerland

PARIS, March 31 (R)--Former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar is hiding in France or Switzerland, according to former French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski.

Newspapers today quoted Mr. Poniatowski, a close friend of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, as saying that Dr. Bakhtiar was hiding "some 350 kilometres east of Clearmont-Ferrand" in the mountainous border region of France and Switzerland.

He refused to give more details on Dr. Bakhtiar's whereabouts "for security reasons."

Iran's present prime minister, Dr. Mehdi Bazargan, said in a television interview broadcast in France yesterday that he was sure that Dr. Bakhtiar was still alive, but he did not know his whereabouts.

# Arabs clamp total boycott on Egypt

BAGHDAD, March 31 (Agencies)--Arab ministers announced tonight they were clamping a total economic boycott on Egypt, including an oil embargo, and withdrawing their ambassadors from separate peace with Israel.

But a Palestinian official immediately declared that the measures were not strong enough. They were reached after ministers representing the bulk of the Arab World broke a deadlock over how severe the anti-Sadat penalties should be.

"These resolutions are the minimum limit," said Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer, a top member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). "The PLO will have a comprehensive response -- economically, politically and militarily."

Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi told a press conference that Arab ambassadors in Cairo were being recalled immediately and the economic sanctions, including a ban on Arab deposits in Egyptian banks and a total halt to Arab economic aid to the Sadat regime, were retroactive to last Monday--the day the peace treaty was signed in Washington.

Dr. Hammadi said the conference had decided to recommend that all diplomatic relations between Arab states and Cairo be severed within a month.

Asked if the economic sanctions prohibited Saudi Arabia from financing Egypt's purchase of American F-5E warplanes, he replied: "All financial and economic aid for any purpose is stopped. The Arab states have committed themselves to cut any economic and financial aid."

But, he added, no decision had been taken on a PLO call to extend the sanctions to cover American interests.

All joint aid projects between Arab states and Egypt were banned--as were loans and deposits in Egyptian banks, the purchase of Egyptian shares and the sale of Arab oil to Egypt. The oil embargo was to be enforced because, under the peace treaty, Egypt would sell oil to Israel, the minister said.

While Palestinian officials said a decision had been taken to cut diplomatic ties with Egypt, the text of the final resolution made clear that the ministers had only made a recommendation.

Dr. Hammadi also announced that Arab League headquarters were being transferred temporarily from Cairo to Tunis and Egypt's membership of the organisation had been frozen by the Baghdad conference--a step President Sadat has already taken of his own accord.

The transfer to Tunis is to be completed in two months at an approved cost of five million dollars, Dr. Hammadi said.

The conference began last Tuesday and rapidly hit deadlock with moderate states led by Saudi

Arabia resisting headline demands for a total economic, political and diplomatic boycott of President Sadat's regime.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal held private talks early today with Saddam Hussein, deputy chairman of Iraq's Ruling Revolutionary Command Council, at which the deadlock was broken when Saudi Arabia dropped its reluctance to recom-

mend severing ties with Egypt, conference sources said. A halt in economic aid from the Arab world to Egypt would cost President Sadat two billion dollars annually from his erstwhile allies, conference sources said.

The PLO's Abu Maizer said the anti-Sadat penalties were "a great victory for the Arab world struggling against American imperialism and against Sadat."

## Sadat returns home to 'hero's welcome'

CAIRO, March 31 (R)--President Anwar Sadat--a hero at home but an outcast in the rest of the Arab World--received a tumultuous welcome today on his return to Cairo after signing a separate peace treaty with Israel in Washington.

As his plane touched down and dignitaries embraced him, some with tears of joy running down their cheeks, news came from Baghdad of the total boycott of Egypt.

Official comment on the Baghdad decision was not available as all government offices closed to let officials join millions of other Egyptians in giving President Sadat the biggest, most frenzied welcome of his more than eight years in office.

But the Baghdad decisions took a back seat in Egypt amid wild celebrations over the return of the man Egyptians call "the hero of peace." Crowds poured into the streets to chant, dance, wave and applaud President Sadat, who was given an even more frenzied welcome than the one he received

after returning home from occupied Jerusalem 16 months ago after launching his "peace initiative."

It took the president 75 minutes to drive 25 kilometres in an open limousine from the airport to his town residence in Giza overlooking the Nile.

Mr. Sadat's next major engagement will be to greet Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who arrives for an official visit on Monday--the first by an Israeli leader since the Zionist state was born in 1948.

Mr. Begin will tour the Pyramids and say prayers at Cairo's main synagogue during his 28-hour visit.

President Sadat flew home from Bonn after a three-day visit to West Germany which included talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Meanwhile, travellers on the Cairo-Alexandria desert highway said the road was being closed to civilian traffic during the night, probably to allow for troop

(Continued on page 8)

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March 31 (Agencies)--Malta severs old military links with Britain at midday and embarks on a new era as a sovereign country. The Mediterranean island, which has been a British colony since 1964, is set to become a fully independent state. The island's future is uncertain, but it is expected to remain a neutral zone.

forces on the island. In return Malta received a rest of 14 million pounds sterling a year. The Socialist government led by Dom Mintoff (right) and the opposition Nationalist Party have repeatedly said Malta will never again become the military base of a foreign power. Tonight's flag ceremony was witnessed by thousands, including a large number of Libyans who arrived by ship this week. They were joined by about 1,000 Libyan students attending technical colleges in Malta which Col. Qadhafi will visit during his stay. (AP wirephoto)



# JORDAN TIMES

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## Symposium on fertility opens

AMMAN, March 31 (JNA)—A symposium on "levels and trends in fertility and mortality" in western Asian nations started here today. Taking part in the two-day symposium, which is co-sponsored by the University of Jordan and National Academy of Sciences in the U.S., are delegates

from Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic as well as Jordan.

In an opening address the dean of the faculty of commerce and economics at the University of Jordan, Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, spoke about the importance of demographic studies in developing nations. He said the university has opened a special centre for demographic studies to deal with population problems in Jordan, and called on delegates taking part in the symposium to cooperate with it.

## Dig begun at Malfouf on Jabal Amman

AMMAN, March 31 (JNA)—The Department of Antiquities Thursday started archaeological digs at Ruyf Burji Al Malfouf Al Janoubi on Jabal Amman, the department Director General Adnan Al Hadidi said here today. He said it is hoped the excavations will unearth antiquities at the site which contains a tower dating back to the Ammonite era, circa 1200 B.C.

Addressing the symposium were also the Director of the Department of Statistics, Shuja' Al Assad, and the head of the Yemeni delegation, Nader Mulaq, who spoke about the rates of fertility and mortality in Jordan and in the Yemen Arab Republic.

During the meetings the participants will discuss several working papers on fertility and mortality in the region.

## Prince Hassan inspects police in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, March 31 (JNA)—His Highness Crown Prince Hassan today visited Malaysian police headquarters and was briefed on security problems posed by rebel guerrillas in the jungles.

The Crown Prince arrived from Jakarta on Thursday on a four-day official visit a few hours before the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong (Malaysia's elected king) died of a heart attack.

## Jordan's envoy to Egypt returns Sunday

AMMAN, March 31 (JNA)—Jordan's ambassador in Cairo, Zuqan Al Hindawi, returns here tomorrow following a Jordanian government decision last Wednesday to recall its ambassador from Egypt.

## Halhoul emerges from 2-week curfew ordeal

HALHOUL, OCCUPIED WEST BANK, March 31 (AP)—This Israeli-held town emerged today from 16 days of curfew and cautiously began trying to make up for lost time that, in effect, put 12,000 people under house arrest.

"It was like being in prison," said Mohammad Milhem, sitting for the first time since March 15 in his chair at Halhoul city hall.

A few jeeps full of soldiers showed an Israeli presence in this town 15 miles south of Jerusalem.

A total curfew was imposed on Halhoul after a stone-throwing demonstration by Palestinian youths on the main road through the sprawling town. Two Palestinian students were killed by Israeli gunfire in the March 15 demonstration.

Until the curfew was lifted Friday afternoon, inhabitants were allowed out of their houses for only one hour a day to do essential shopping, and Israeli troops patrolled in force to keep everybody indoors.

Some of the residents complained of being treated roughly by the Israelis. More than a dozen houses had smashed windowpanes which people said had been broken by Israeli troops. And many worried about damage to the vineyards which are the main livelihood of the area.

One of the most common sights of the day is men trudging along a vineyard path with a spray-can strapped on his back, applying insecticide to the grape vines that had gone untended for 16 days. Some of those doing the spraying are teachers, who have nothing better to do because school hasn't reopened yet.

The March violence in Halhoul was the most severe in West Bank demonstrations against President Carter's Mideast trip, and the Israel-Egypt treaty which resulted from American mediation.

The curfew Mayor Milhem was the first bitter fruit of "peace." The treaty, he said, fanned the local people's fear their plight, after years of occupation, was being ignored as it and Egypt made peace.

A year ago Mr. Milhem seen by American diplomats West Bank leader who accept the Palestinian Autonomy plan. Instead, like other Bank leaders seen as made Mr. Milhem has rejected the autonomy plan, which he sees perpetuation of Israeli occupation and wants an independent state.

His town, Halhoul, has been scene of numerous anti-demonstrations in past months. The curfew, a form of collective punishment, was the longest date.

Hundreds of Jewish settlers from Kiryat Arba, near Hebron, use the road through Halhoul to work daily occupied Jerusalem.

The past week, Kiryat leaders declared they would fire, themselves if the was not able to break demonstrations on the. Observers believe it was Arba residents firing on demonstrators, who were responsible for the death of the two Palestinian students on March 15.

Today Israeli vehicles through Halhoul without a stream of visitors came Milhem's office—officials, other West Bank town's leaders and a few leftist Israeli friends who had been permitted to visit Halhoul the curfew.

Mayor Karim Khalaf of Falaq and mayor Ibrahim Taw Bireh came calling but soon leave. The military go called to notify Milhem we go home, so we don't want trouble for him," one of the

## A new strength

THE DECISION of the two Yemeni republics to unite came almost as suddenly as their border war last month. It is to the credit of the Arab League mediation committee, of which Jordan was a member, that their peace-making effort has ultimately yielded a broader agreement by the two Yemeni to form a single state, the "Yemeni People's Republic". But it is clearly more than Arab goodwill that is involved here: the Yemeni split into two for the most part rival states as a result of a civil war in the 1960s in which outside intervention was a key factor. The leaders of the two states, emerging from their most perilous year since independence, have now seen that their collective future can only be ensured through unification. This is especially so because of the chronic pressure from tribes whose homelands extend across political borders, and because of the intensified interest of the superpowers in carving out influence in the strategic states flanking the Gulf of Aden and the Strait of Bah Al Mandab, the narrow sphincter at the bottom of the Red Sea.

The Yemens together are believed to have more people than all the rest of the countries of the Arabian Peninsula combined; many Yemens work in the oil fields and construction projects elsewhere in the peninsula. Yet the more populous of the two states, the Yemen Arab Republic, has lagged far behind the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in terms of economic development.

Both states were highly susceptible to outside interference. What their unification means is that their leaders have wisely concluded that their best hope for survival lies in strengthening the ties that bind them to the Arab Nation; this is a part of the same trend that is occurring elsewhere in the Arab World in response to the events in Iran and the upsetting impact of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Thus, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, for example, have found it in their own interest to join in sponsoring the Yemeni demarche.

Yemeni unification can resolve many unhealthy contradictions—exemplified by the fact that North Yemen, during the recent war, was receiving American military equipment (accompanied by much embarrassing public ballyhoo from Washington) at a time when it had still not "phased out" its Soviet military advisers, who were, in turn, apparently passing information along to their comrades, the Russians, Cubans, East Germans and Ethiopians, who were helping the South Yemenis.

Putting an end to such absurdities will make southern Arabia a safer place to live, we believe. And these historic people can now get on with the vital task of economic development. As the PDY's President Abdul Fattah Ismail has said, a united Yemen "will represent a new strength for all states in the region."

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI SATURDAY SAYS THAT Amman and Damascus have both mobilised diplomatic efforts in order to prevent the Arab Foreign and Economy Ministers Conference from dividing up at a time when Arabs must need to be united and to understand the fateful issues facing our nation.

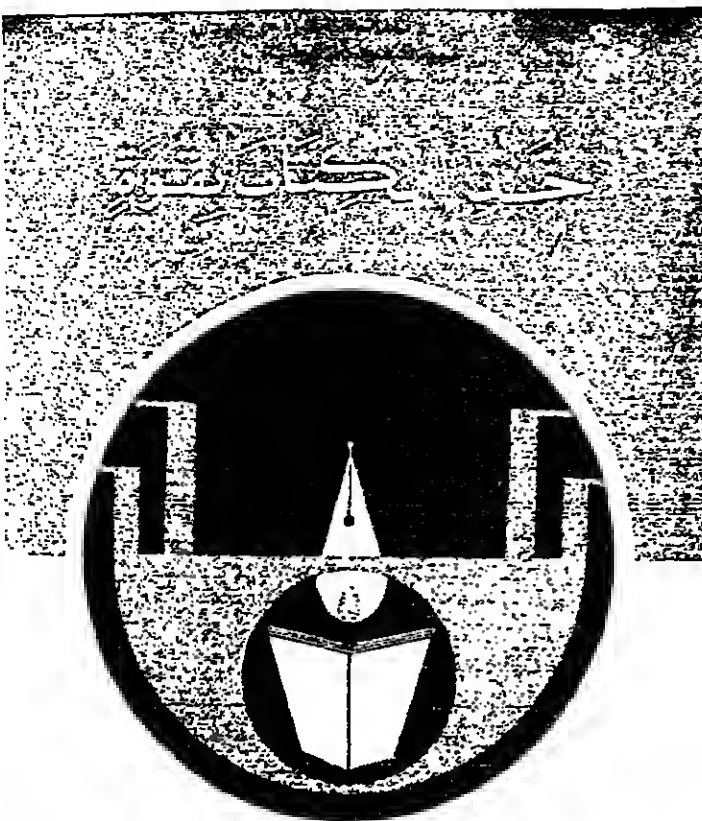
If the Arabs cannot adopt a united stand concerning the provisional measures to be taken against the Egyptian regime which has sold out the Arab cause and started mobilising its troops along the Libyan borders, the paper continues, then what will they do "when Israel imposes its expansionist will at gun-point?"

The Baghdad conference amounts to a difficult test for all Arabs. The steadfastness of both Syria and Jordan, the paper says, depends on the Arabs passing this test. Such a success means preparation of the required base for indigenous Arab strength to reach the level where it will be capable of dealing with the dangers posed by Israel, the paper concludes.

AL DUSTOUR says that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has recently threatened to transfer the Arab-Israeli battle to the territories of the Arab countries participating in the Baghdad conference. This challenge, the paper continues, constitutes "the first fruits of the treaty for Begin to place on the Arab table." Nothing needs to be said except that this is the genuine challenge with which Israel confronts the Arabs. There is no time for differences between Arabs or slackening of effort needed to build up indigenous Arab strength, for which Jordan has called time and again.

Begin's threat ought to be taken seriously. It should be taken as a warning to sharpen Arab determination to devote their efforts to strengthening joint Arab action, the paper concludes.

## National Book Week begins



الأسبوع الوطني للكتاب

١٧ نيسان ١٩٧٩

Poster for National Book Week, April 1-7

AMMAN, March 31 (J.T.)—An exhibition of books, documents and videotapes is the University of Jordan Alumni Club's contribution to Jordan's National Book Week which starts Sunday, April 1, at the club.

The three-day exhibition is being organised in cooperation with the Department of National Archives (DNLDA) and concentrates specifically on women's affairs.

DNLDA has loaned all its books on women for the occasion

and videotapes have been obtained from the Jordan Television.

Last year bright posters and book marks were made and bookshops offered discounts. But this year the week is being shadowed by regional political events. Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, director of DNLDA told the Jordan Times, so last year's posters are being used and no formal agreements for discounts have been arranged. The exhibition at the Alumni Club will on show during normal hours between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Book Exhibit

The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition of children's books, in German and English, at the Preparatory Boys' School No. 1 at Zarqa Camp. The exhibit opens at 3:30 p.m., and is in commemoration of the International Year of the Child.

### Children's Films

The Goethe Institute is showing films for children at Zarqa Camp. The first is showing today at 3:30 p.m. and is entitled "Stephen and the White Birds" (in English). The second is showing on Monday at 3:30 p.m. and is entitled "Music for Children" (in Arabic).

### Lecture

The British Council presents a lecture by Dr. Gordon Cheeseman of the University of London entitled "Chemical Education and the Needs of Society" at 6:00 p.m. on Monday.

### Stamps Exhibit

The Ministry of Communications, in cooperation with the Soviet Cultural Centre, presents an exhibition of Jordanian and Soviet Stamps at the Centre. The exhibit ends on Monday.

### Art Exhibit Postponed

The exhibition of paintings by Dina Zu'bi due to be held in the British Council starting Monday has been postponed indefinitely.

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## Ladies find kitchen duty not a chore at



Chef Jaroslav Mueller hosting the ladies at the Chef's Table luncheon. Mrs. Hockensmith is sitting on the chef's left and in the foreground are the Marchesa V. Rossi Longhi (flowered blouse) and Mrs. Patricia Veliotis. Mrs. Monica Moesker, co-host and wife of the general manager, is facing the chef and in white blouse. The ladies are examining their unusual menus at Saturday's luncheon in the kitchens Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

By Breda Flanagan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 31—Over the past few months the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel has been organising some pretty wacky parties. "Way out" in the sense that they are not being held in the conventional ballroom or gardens but rather in the depths of the hotel's working quarters where guests—usually all male—have been mingling with ovens, sinks and even washing machines.

Mr. Robert Moesker, General Manager of the hotel, is the brains behind the whole series of "behind the scenes" parties, but it was his wife, Monica, who engineered Saturday's Chef's Table luncheon in the kitchen specially for the ladies.

Mr. Jaroslav Mueller, Executive Chef, who hosted the luncheon, had been at the hotel since 5:30 a.m. preparing for the Chef's Table, plus a buffet for 250 guests

at a charity dinner in the evening and a third in a series of novelty parties, to be held at in no less a place than the boiler room. No wonder he was eager to leave for a German holiday tomorrow!

Mrs. Monica Moesker co-hosted the ladies luncheon and guests were Mrs. M. Abu Jaber, wife of the Dutch Honorary Consul; Mrs. J. Barakat, wife of the minister of tourism; Mrs. S. Hockensmith, president of the American Women of Amman; the Marchesa Vladimira Rossi Longhi, wife of the Italian Ambassador; Mrs. Patricia Veliotis, wife of the U.S. ambassador and Mrs. S. Jardaneh, wife of the chairman of the Jordan Hotels and Tourism Company Ltd., plus this reporter.

The menu—seven sumptuous courses, two wines, champagne and a rich German coffee—was carefully inscribed on hotel plates bearing each guest's name which were later presented with a red carnation to the guests as they left.

First on the menu, "Le cocktail de homards Moscovite," made a spectacular entrance on a block of carved ice decorated with a single red rose and each succeeding dish elicited exclamations of delight from the ladies, who eagerly questioned Mr. Mueller for tips and recipes.

Chef Mueller said that in planning the menu he thought only that it must be light—"I was thinking only of the ladies"—and something more than just a little special. "Les fraises flambees au poivre vert" were certainly that little bit out of the ordinary, but the combination of cognac, cream, strawberries and green pepper was surprisingly delicious. It took over three hours to get through to the coffee (again with brandy cream) and chocolate sprinkled on the top) and 1971 Mumm champagne.

The boiler room party which began at 6:30 p.m. just two hours after the ladies had finished their luncheon, was a real sight for sore

eyes. With huge German fruit and a soup kettle from the brightly painted pipes (it looked lavish in the famed hanging of Babylon).

"Drinks were being straight from the boiler room, straight from the boiler room, straight from the boiler room," the ladies were being roasts guests moved cautiously avoid getting entangled machinery or hanging on the pipes. The mainly business, diplomatic figures in previous parties have in the laundry and the the next one—which M promises will be for women—is scheduled kitchens again—the we're running out places to have our chef laughed, but he's willing to host another

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مكتبة من الكتب



# Pilot survey prepares for November census

By Alan Martiny  
Special to the Jordan Times

AN A schedule for the national population census for this November has been made up. "We have just done a dress rehearsal in the Karak-Ma'an area to test the census questionnaire, training manual, instruction manual, terminology," Mr. Abdul N. Abu Nuwar, head of the Census and Population Census told the Jordan Times. On the basis of information gathered from the test, it has been determined that the census will be conducted in two stages: one dealing with the population and the other with the housing unit.

Mr. Abu Nuwar said that a last comprehensive census was conducted in 1967. At that time a housing unit was followed by a population census. The census has been making progress for the census with the United Nations Fund for Development (UNFPA). It plans to conduct two censuses: one dealing with the population and the other with the housing unit.

Mr. Abu Nuwar said that in 1975 we had to prepare maps and do a door-to-door survey, to get all the background information that a population census would normally provide," he said. "But while knocking at each door, we thought: 'Why not do a population count, not going into details, just a head count by sex.'"

"So in 1975 we had to prepare maps and do a door-to-door survey, to get all the background information that a population census would normally provide," he said. "But while knocking at each door, we thought: 'Why not do a population count, not going into details, just a head count by sex.'"

Thus a population count was conducted as by-product of the 1975 agricultural survey. "Now the Five-Year Plan has called for a national housing and population census. In order to do it we have asked for the help of the UNFPA. They are helping to finance the census and have provided us with a census expert. Soon they will be providing two other experts: a systems analyst and a demographer."

To lay the groundwork for the census, the Department of Statistics (DOS) began by first determining the information needed from the census, i.e. what an international or local data user would want from the census. Secondly, the DOS established a census advisory committee made up of a number of data users from both the government and the private sector.

Thirdly, it began geographic preparation. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities has sponsored a major numbering project at the Department of Municipal and Rural Affairs, which is giving a code to all regions, cities, city sectors, streets, blocks and parcels. "We have adopted the same numbering system down to the block level," Mr. Abu Nuwar said. "But in a census we don't need to deal with the parcel which could be empty or have one or more houses. We are mainly interested in a number for each house, so within each block we have made our own system."

"We got black spray paint with perforated plates and gave all streets, paths and stairways within the blocks a number and arrow indicating the direction of numbering. We put all this on maps. Then we numbered all the buildings 01, 02 on up."

"We started doing this in July 1978 and have done about 75 per cent of the country. We hope to finish by May of this year," he said. "Now the interviewers will know how to walk around the blocks."

Parallel to the field work of preparing the maps and numbering scheme the DOS was also working with systems analysts.

"We needed a questionnaire which was easy for the field work and easy for the girls to edit and punch onto cards," he said. "We decided on questions, dummy tables, and methodology and then prepared an instruction manual for the training programme."

With everything ready, the next step was to try the system out. "We wanted to do a test to make sure everything was clear, to test the manuals and to judge the timing so we could calculate the cost and personnel needs."

Coincidentally, the Jordan Valley Authority needed some data on the Jordan Valley and southern Ghor (Karak and Ma'an area) so the Department of Statistics (DOS) conducted a pilot survey for them. "The test went smoothly and we achieved the desired results," Mr. Abu Nuwar said.

On the average it takes between 20 and 30 minutes for each household to fill out the questionnaire. The speed depends on the size of the household and the age of those in the household. Children under 15 have only a few questions to answer whereas those over 15 have to answer many questions dealing with work, status, etc.

The operation has now started preparing computer programmes. "The United States Agency for International Development has been providing us with help along this line with systems analysts and technical assistance for preparation of the computer package," he said. A five-man Jordanian team has been trained for the computers.

As for the test census of the Jordan Valley, Ghor Al Safi and Mazra'a as well as Wadi Araba, the Department of Statistics is now punching out the data and the results are expected around the

end of March.

A team of 3,700 interviewers and team leaders will be provided by the Ministry of Education. The census will be conducted under the guidance of the Department of Statistics' specialised staff.

Training of the interviewing staff should start in late August and last for one month. The housing and building census will then begin, lasting two months. The population census will begin on November 4.

The cabinet has decided that the "census moment" will be midnight Nov. 3-4, 1979.

The "census moment" is a reference point, as if you were to take a picture of the country at that moment. Anyone born after that time will not be counted. The "moment" is important because the census cannot be done in one day but will take about 10 days to complete.

After completion of the data collection, the DOS is going to perform a post-enumeration sample survey (PES) to judge the quality of the census.

The Department of Statistics staff will then go into full swing editing, coding and punching all the information on computer cards.

Before starting the computer analysis, consistency validation and completeness checks will be made to make sure all the forms were properly filled in and all the information valid. This check will pin-point the errors. "Then we go ahead and tabulate the results," he said. The census results are expected to be available around April 1980. The first will be issued at that time.

One unique aspect of this census, a clever idea thought up by Mrs. Barbara Diskin, a systems analyst from U.S. Census Bureau, provided by USAID, is that the housing census and building census will be linked together. In the past they were done independently, making it necessary to do three independent censuses. "This will be the first time that such a census is carried out in the Arab World," Mr. Abu Nuwar said.

"Another ingenious idea, developed by Mrs. Diskin is that each household will have a unique code number which will be tied in with a housing unit code. In this way the computer can merge the two tapes together as if you had done all three censuses in the same form, on the same sheet." This reduces the cost and provides the opportunity to cross-classify data

from the building, housing unit and household.

For those with an interest in questionnaires, the building questionnaire asks for the year of construction, the type of building -- whether apartment, villa, tent, cave or hut, number of floors, occupancy, and main building material.

The housing unit questionnaire asks for the number of rooms, type of rooms, occupancy, heating source, drinking water sources, manner of illumination, sewerage system type, availability of telephone and monthly rent to the nearest JD.

The population questionnaire is more lengthy. It asks for the size of the household, relationship of each member to the household head, sex of each, religion, place and date of birth, nationality, current place of residence, duration of current residence, place of previous residence and reasons for stay in Jordan (for non-Jordanians).

For children six years and older in school there is a question about their grade. Fifteen-year-olds and over who are not in school are asked about the highest scholastic qualification obtained, relationship to economic activity, occupation in detail, working conditions, marital status, number of times married, age at first marriage, number of present wives and duration of marriage (for females).

Women who have ever been married are asked about the number of births, whether or not their children are living with the household, and whether their children are still alive.

Another question asked is about the type of household, whether single or extended. "This information can give an idea of the housing problem," Mr. Abu Nuwar said, "as people tend to hunch up when housing is too expensive." The census will yield a wealth of socio-economic and demographic data which will be a big help in analytical work in the fields of migration, education, economics, mortality, fertility and other fields of planning," he said.

The questionnaire is to be filled out by every one, including foreign residents in Jordan. Once tabulated, the statistics will be published, broken down into governorates, districts and sub-districts. But by law all personal information is confidential.

"We depend highly on the mass media," he added. "Before we go out interviewing, everyone should be fully aware of why we are there and what they need to do. A big help along this line is literature we publish and distribute to the school children to take home to their parents."

During the census the DOS will also have a daily 15-minute television programme to answer questions and deal with problems arising from the field work. The exact time of day for the programme has not yet been decided.

"If there are any problems," Mr. Abu Nuwar said, "we expect them to be non-technical ones such as unavailable facilities, delays in processing and so forth. We believe the public will be highly cooperative." This was the case in the test census run in the Jordan Valley, he noted.

This coming census will be a valuable statistical reference point for the country against which future data will be able to be measured. The Department of Statistics is now in the process of redesigning a quarterly household survey which can be carried out on a sample segment of the population to provide data against which the census data can be measured. The surveys would be carried out on a rotated sample to measure the following information: basic population characteristics, basic housing characteristics, manpower, vital statistics, natality, internal migration, immunisation against communicable diseases, use of medical facilities, consumption of selected high-protein foods, structural and occupancy characteristics of housing, educational attainment and annual income.

"The next comprehensive national census will be done in 1989," Mr. Abu Nuwar said.

## People ...in the news

**CHAMPAGNE FLOWED** and blood (a sheep's) was let in double celebrations Thursday at the Goethe Institute in Jabal Attman. The champagne was the Germans' way, and the slaughtering the Jordan way, or celebrating the partial completion of a new extension to the institute. For the past six weeks workers have been busy building the shell of the new storey. As soon as the roof was finished Dr. Richard Schmiedt, Director of the Goethe Institute, held an impromptu party on the premises for officials of the institute, the German embassy and other notables.

Landlord David Tawel provided the champagne and among those partaking of the fare were Dr. Wilhelm Schuermann and Mr. Kurt Peter Jaeger of the German embassy, architect Mr. Saliba, Mrs. Annelies Schenkel, wife of the manager of the Jordanian German Veterinary project.

Mr. Detlef Grudel, an engineer at the Royal Scientific Society, Miss Hamade Bisharat of British Airways, two contractors from the Abu Tonbibi family and Mr. Udo Radfahrer, tourist. The sheep, having been killed that morning and its blood daubed over the walls of the new storey was butchered and distributed among the workers so everyone shared in the celebrations.

Dr. Schmiedt expects the extension to be ready for use by July 1.

HAVING SPENT the past six months deep in the study of Jordan's prehistoric flint instruments, Dr. Gary Rollefson this year's Albricht Fellow at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR), has just packed his bags and zoomed off to New Mexico where he will tackle some contract archaeology at the Navaho

Indian reservation.

Prehistorian and flint expert Dr. Rollefson examined and made drawings of 42,000 flint implements since his arrival at ACOR last August. It is the first comprehensive study of Jordanian flints ever undertaken.

Sitting in his cosy little converted kitchen--otherwise known as the "flintery"--before departing Dr. Rollefson said that as well as the enormous ACOR flint collection he also managed to gather around 1,000 of his own flints from various sites around Jordan. Of these, 436 were found in the "field of knives" near Shuabak, so called because of the profusion of flint hand axes just lying around waiting to be examined by pre-historians.

CURRENTLY on sabbatical from Princeton University, Assistant Professor Dr. Roy Parviz Mottahedeh is enjoying the immense collection of books on Islamic history and literature in the University of Jordan library. Dr. Mottahedeh, an Iranian-American who grew up on Manhattan's East Side, earned his Ph.D. from Harvard University nine years ago on the Buwayhid period.

"I am here because of the outstanding experts in Near East and Islamic history and also because of the outstanding collection of books and microfilms," he said recently. "I am especially impressed with the high quality of Master degree theses here on Islamic history." While at the University of Jordan, Dr. Mottahedeh has been translating a section of an Arabic work by Rughib Al Isfahani, who was a teacher of Al Ghazali. The book thought to have influenced Ibn Khaldun's thinking, is on the topic of the economic structures of society. The work dates from the fifth century Hijra, or eleventh century A.D.

### JM MAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	1,523	—	6.720	6.720
Cement Factories	JD 10.000	3,689	14.900	14.950	14.900
Phosphate Mines	JD 1.000	1,286	2.300	2.330	2.310
Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5.000	3,578	22.000	—	22.000
Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	1,381	1.050	1.060	1.060
Law Development and	—	—	—	—	—
ent Co.	JD 1.000	705	2.350	2.450	2.350
Mining Co.	JD 1.000	940	0.930	0.950	0.940
Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	815	1.400	1.450	1.430
Mar Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	8,750	1.200	1.300	1.250
Dairy Co.	JD 1.000	280	1.370	1.400	1.400
Bank	JD 5.000	6,708	—	7.450	7.420
Bank	JD 10.000	1,275	85.000	—	85.000
Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 5.000	7,036	—	6.580	6.570
Chemical Detergents and Industries Co.	JD 1.000	72	0.720	0.740	0.730
	JD 1.000	230	1.100	1.150	1.150

Time traded, Saturday, March 31: JD 38,268  
Number of shares traded: 13,878

OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
Phosphate Mines	JD 5.000	357.350	70	1982	5.105

Time traded: JD 357.350  
Number of bonds traded: 70

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### TODAY'S WEATHER

There will be a decrease in temperatures and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas will be calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	12	22
Aqaba	18	34
Deserts	13	25
Jordan Valley	15	28

### IN MEMORY OF SULEIMAN A. AYOUB

Harza Overseas Engineering Company expresses its deepest condolences to the family of our late resident project manager who died recently in Chicago following a brief illness.

D.A. Frey  
Acting Resident  
Project Manager

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French franc	69.60/69.20
Italian lire	(for every 100)
Japanese yen	(for every 100)
Dutch guilder	141.70/142.60
Belgian franc	147.50/148.40
(for every ten)	100.50/101.10
Swedish crown	68.00/68.40

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Dr. Gordon Cheeseman  
(Reader in organic chemistry, Queen Elizabeth College, University of London)  
At the British Council Centre  
Monday 2 April at 18:00

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BASHA RUNA



# Jordan's desert patrol adapts to its surroundings

Text and photos  
by Marianne Pearson  
Special to the Jordan Times

Major Abbadi said it is difficult for desert police soldiers to train them to work to an outsider because it is so ordinary to them. "You have to see them working to know what they do," he said. They carry bread and water to a shepherd. If someone has a problem, they will arrange for a shepherd to take care of it. If they see a thief, they will check his rifle and let him know he is not allowed in. They will tell him why he is not allowed and then they may help villagers find water at a well.

Major Abbadi said he saw an example of the good relationship between the people and the police when he and former Jordan Times editor Ramo Khouri were treated to a meal at the H-4 police sta-

tion. A smuggler, locked up at the station, was invited to join the feast. When it was finished, the prisoner willingly returned to his cell, much improved. "I don't think you'd find this kind of thing anywhere in Europe," the major commented.

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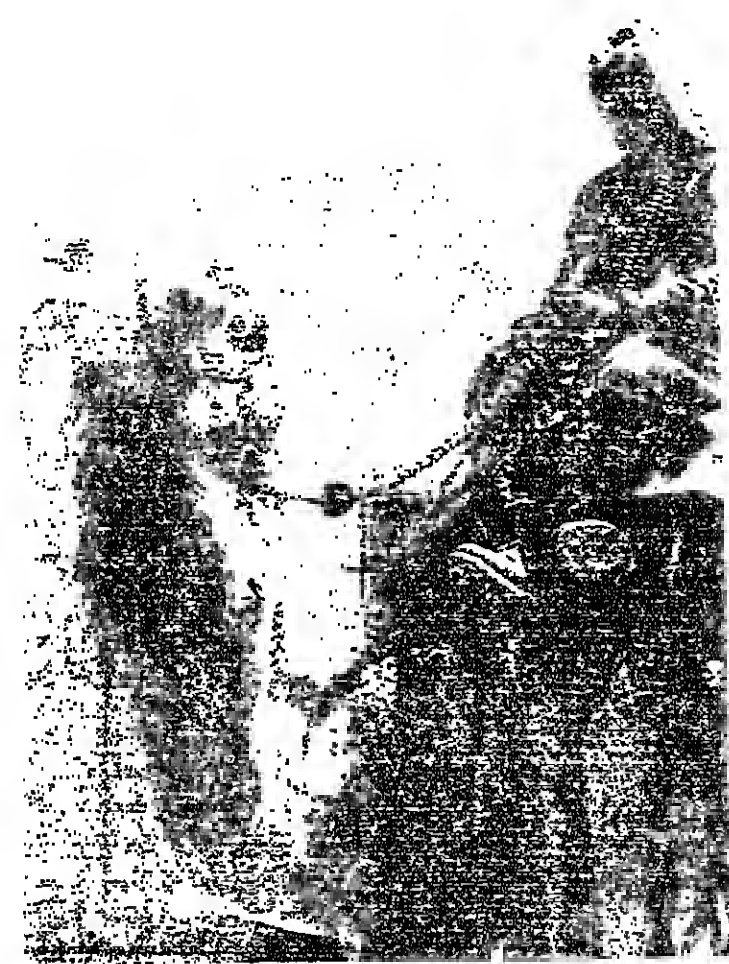
Colonel Anber Dabash from Ma'an district is second-in-command of the desert police force. He began his career at the age of 16 when he joined the army and, in a select group, was chosen for the desert police. His office is in the headquarters of the desert police at Wahdat, Amman.



Camels are routinely used, two by two, to patrol areas not accessible to motorised vehicles. Soldiers carry food and water when patrol is for 24 or 48 hours. The camels' trappings (khazir) are woven of sheep wool and goat hair by the women of Al-Huwaitat tribe in the east. Each costs JD 79.



Such is the style, and it is an old police headquarters built under Hashemite rule. The ground floor only is used, for storing fodder.



Today only 40 camels remain in the service of the desert police. They make ceremonial appearances on Army Day, Independence Day, and at other special events. Some of them will race at the Marka Race Course in the summer.



Desert police stations are designed in a traditional castellated style. The roof is used for a lookout, and the battlements provide shade from a searing sun as well as protection in fighting. More elaborate than this one at Zizia can be seen in Rum, Al Jafra, and Ma'in.

In addition to editing the police bulletin, Major Abbadi has produced two Arabic language television series on the bedouin heritage. As a child he mixed studies with work as a shepherd. He hopes to earn a PhD degree, writing a thesis on social customs of the Jordanian bedouin.



Camels appear uncooperative, but Lt. Affash said they are "like pets" to the soldiers who train them and ride them. Each has a name. This one is named Saman, or, as it is called, Saman.



Soldiers of the desert police are armed with pistols, rifles, and 50 rounds of ammunition. Their dagger, the shibria, is made by a craftsman in Irbid district. The bamboo stick lets the camel know their wishes. At the beginning of May they wear woolen uniforms for cotton ones. This time, at the request of the King, their uniforms will be adopted by the airport honour guard.

سكنا من الامم



# A day at the dig

Virginia Buchanan  
for the Jordan Times

AN -- I could see them from I approached Tell Mazar. I looked like frantic ants on a hill, but driving nearer the Jordan Valley's fertile southwest of Deir 'Alla, I saw a pattern to the men around the hill-top and up the side -- as if they were forming an ancient ritual, already set my mind back to the past.

It was the archaeological expedition from the University of Jordan, beginning their season of digging under the direction of Dr. Khair Yassine, mid-morning when I had to the top of the mound, back way to avoid collision with the bucket brigade, and Dr. Yassine in what resembled a small-size hurricane. A team of 15 archaeologists and 30 workmen were digging, picking, scraping and clearing earth, rocks and pottery out of the excavations of a 5th century B.C. A group of nimble climbers were buckets of dirt to be downhilled.

Dr. Yassine, wearing a bright yellow shirt, was examining the ruins of rooms, foundations, age pits, discussing with the geologist in each section of discovery, dropping advice and humour as he went. Trench walls were with small labeling-tags for the various strata that floors, ashes, bones, flint and roofs. In sheltered areas were the ever-important and sherds recently discovered. Dr. Yassine said, "The rooms are not and plentiful enough to the extended family of his and his slaves and such as carpenters, potters and others. One has to see the cultural life, as important then as the life in a palace you are

big rooms," he pointed to the built of fine red clay on the slope those small workers and their were made of local sun-dried brick.

moment Salah, a University of Jordan graduate, brought a size of a goose's egg, carved out of limestone. We took turns holding

me in this house of beauty," Dr. Yassine never seen one of before. Most are made of heavy stone.

ly down the hill a garden right over the rim of the excavations (900-500 B.C.). Hopper, Italian, from Amman, was in her four foot by four foot (technical name for was scraping the walls of a trowel.

our third day and it three to clean back to left off last year," she how much dirt and

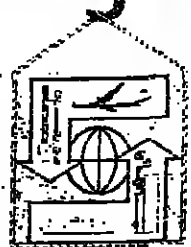
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A distant view of Tell Mazar.



A view of the countryside surrounding Tell Mazar.

debris the rain washed down from the walls. I can't measure them and draw the strata until they are evened up again.

In the square below her an American volunteer, Raina Rafto, was picking carefully around a "taboon" (clay bread-oven). "These squares have to be as clean as a pin, right down to sweeping with a fine handbrush to find every clue," she said.

Others were digging in adjoining cubicles. An Arab song came from one. I walked off and sat down on a big rock to look at the valley.

Springtime hovers over the mud brick villages and farmhouses dotting the fields. The air is as fresh as Primeval Morning. Everywhere there is activity.

A mile southeast rises another bald hill. Tell Deir 'Alla, where an 8th century B.C. sanctuary existed. Archaeologists of Jordan's Department of Antiquities directed by Mr. Mouwiyah Ibrahim are jointly continuing the excavating with the University of Leiden expedition led by Dr. Gerrit van der Kooij.

What is this great longing we have to search out our dim origins?

The lively Jordan Valley is one of the most fascinating archaeological sites to work in. It's neither isolated nor in a busy town as some are. The lifestyle there is in many ways similar to that of the periods whose buried history they are digging up--men and women working in the fields, birds singing, insects ticking, animals mooing, bleating and braying. The sounds of life echo from the hills to the Jordan River and back. (Probably the only modern note is that of motor vehicles traveling the highway.)

Grain and other seeds found in the digs attest to ancient crops like today's. Excavated pots, bowls and jugs are the same shapes we buy at the local store. Mud

taboons are still used to bake that bread we eagerly stand in line for at the village of Shuneh.

A tiny girl gaily trots by on a tiny donkey. I had a childhood-like that. And there were little girls and little donkeys in 1000 B.C. I experience a wonderful sense of continuity.

There was a tea-break at 10:30 (breakfast had been at 5:45). The team whopped down the mound to the "day-camp," a cook-tent and wash-up tent with a long table in between. Some men were lugging plastic buckets of pottery sherds to be soaked. The pottery-washer was scrubbing yesterday's sherds and putting them to dry on a lengthy plastic sheet marked off into labeled squares to match those on the mound.

Meanwhile the others, joking and laughing, were washing off the dust, drinking the thirst-slaking sweet tea and putting together sandwiches out of Arabic bread, tomatoes and boiled eggs. Adriana, the Italian girl, said to the cook, "No onion!" But this sandwich has no taste without an onion!

There just happened to be, only 5 meters from us, a whole field of green onions.

"But it's not my field," Dr. Yassine said. "I can't say yes and get into trouble." One of the onions, nevertheless, lent itself to her purpose.

Refreshed, the team studied their sherds, saving the "indicators." These are the rims, bases, handles, painted and burnished pieces, and anything spectacular. They discarded the rest in a clinking heap.

Back on the hill, the weather grew warmer, the diggers dug deeper. Through cold, heat, wind, dust, hard physical labour and mental concentration, there is a mood of camaraderie and banter.

A smartly-dressed young man in a white sweater appeared on the hill and was warmly greeted. "Ali worked on our team last year," Dr. Yassine said. "You've put on a little weight!" Ali told Dr. Yassine, who ignored him.

Ibrahim, dug up a dainty make-up a saucer-shaped pallet of ivory clay. Intricate Egyptian motifs encircled the centre, indented to hold kohl (black eye shadow). It was in perfect condition for a lady's vanity case. Raina had uncovered a patch of flagstones. Adriana was delicately brushing dirt off a pale-pink plastered floor. Arab music played someplace.

The hill was a beehive until 2:30. Then all trooped back, rather slowly, to the tents for lunch of sliced meat, labneh, tomato and cucumber salad, Arabic bread, tea and oranges, while discussions about work continued. A strong, dusty wind made up their minds for them at headquarters, five miles south: they decided to call it a day. The workers scattered and the team piled into two jeeps.

"We're so lucky to have the well-equipped university farm, with showers, good beds, a mess hall and laboratory, having had to live in tents some seasons," Dr. Yassine said.

About 6:00, showered and rested, the team gathered at the lab for the evening's work. Yesterday's finds were spread out on a



Dr. Khair Yassine answers a reporter's questions at the site of the latest excavations at Tell Mazar. Uncovered skeletons can be seen in the foreground.



Members of the excavation team pose with Dr. Khair Yassine (second from right) at the end of last season's excavations at Tell Mazar.

table to be examined: a graceful stone chalice, black pottery beads, bronze needles and knives, incense burners, a red-clay bottle, and gorgeous sherds. They all had to be labeled according to type, period, and where they were found. With soft oriental tunes for accompaniment, each person took up a task--mending jugs, identifying pottery types, brushing loom-weights (the goose egg seemed more enchanting now than ever), drawing the structures and writing daily reports.

The welcome dinner-bell rang at 7:30 for a delicious meal of curried meat and rice, vegetables, spring salad, and custard for desert. The cooks were good. The lab work continued until "lights out" at 10:30. I rolled my sleeping bag out on a bed in the women's quarters and was asleep in 2 minutes.

The alarm went off before dawn at 5:25. After a breakfast of corn flakes, cheese, bread, jam and tea, they rode the jeeps through the animated countryside, dodging farmers truckers, and lady shepherds. Work began on the hill before 6:45.

The air was so cool all the Arabs wore their HATTAS (national head-dress.) It was quite a scene.

"When my head is cold I'm cold all over," said a supervisor from the Department of Antiquities, "and when it's warm I'm warm all over." It made sense to the shivering foreigners.

There athletic Sudanese men came up the hill and asked Dr. Yassine for a job. He said he could use them all right. "But can you sing too?" he added.

"Everyone knows the people from Sudan can sing and dance, and we need some good enter-

tainment up here!" There were grins all around.

"How did they know about this place?" I asked Dr. Yassine. "And so early in the morning."

It's in-between seasons in the valley right now, and word spreads among the foreign workers. "The archaeologists are back! We're already international -- Jordanians, Egyptians, Italians, Americans, Canadians, and Germans on the dig," he replied.

An archaeology class of 30 young men and women arrived

from the university and swarmed up the mound to do their weekly excavating and on-the-job learning. With them was the photographer, Abu Hanna, and one of their professors, Dr. Angelica Neuwirth, from Germany, who spends her day-off digging.

"Just look at the beautiful colours on that wall. Dr. Yassine exclaimed. Sharp strata outlines glowed in orange, beige and brown in the bright morning sunlight, another page to read in the history of civilisation.

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# JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

## Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—"You don't realize it when the team is going down and you just tend to sit there," said Bill Fitch, coach of the Cleveland Cavaliers, who were defeated 104-94 by the Philadelphia 76ers in the first round of the NBA playoffs. The 76ers, who were the 14th seed in the Eastern Conference, defeated the Cavaliers, who were the 6th seed, in the first round of the playoffs. The 76ers, who were the 14th seed in the Eastern Conference, defeated the Cavaliers, who were the 6th seed, in the first round of the playoffs.

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The New York Knicks defeated the Philadelphia 76ers 104-94 in the first round of the NBA playoffs. The Knicks, who were the 1st seed in the Eastern Conference, defeated the 76ers, who were the 14th seed, in the first round of the playoffs. The Knicks, who were the 1st seed in the Eastern Conference, defeated the 76ers, who were the 14th seed, in the first round of the playoffs.

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## South Korean retains boxing title

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—South Korean boxer Kim Sang-ho retained his world title by defeating a challenger from the Philippines in a boxing match.

## High-jumper was paid for amateur athletics

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Former world record-holder Dwight Stones says that in the six years he was one of the world's best high-jumpers he earned \$200,000 from amateur athletics, according to an interview in Sports Illustrated Magazine. Stones, 25, was suspended last year by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) of the United States for "improperly allocating" \$33,400 prize money he received for competing in the "superstars" television series. The athlete allegedly put the money into a private foundation in which his family were the only shareholders. AAU rules provide that an amateur must donate such money to a bona fide athletics club. Stones told Sports Illustrated he knew his jumping career was over "I'm never going to jump again. I know it," he said.

## Kerry Reid wins tennis tournament

CARLSBAD, California, March 31 (AP)—Kerry Reid, all aspects of her game working well, downed Sue Barker 7-6, 3-6, 6-3 Friday night to win the \$35,000 Women's Tennis Association La Costa Classic. Reid, the tournament's top seed, earned \$6,000 for the victory, and Barker, who was seeded third, collected \$3,000 for her second-place finish.

Although her play seemed consistent, Reid wasn't entirely pleased and said the 47-degree temperature bothered her. "I played well but a bit shaky," said Reid from North Carolina. "I started thinking about how cold I was." "She didn't give me much to hit and when she did, I didn't take full advantage," said Barker, from England. "It was my own fault."

## Bahrain beats Oman in soccer game

BAGHDAD, March 31 (AP)—Bahrain beat Oman 2-1 (halftime 2-0) in the fifth Gulf Soccer Championship here yesterday. Scorers — Bahrain: Ibrahim Zuwaid (12th minute), Mohammad Al Zayyani (35th), Khalil Shuwayar (85th). Oman: Ahmed Sumar (52nd).

## Americans suffer setback in boxing championships

BANGKOK, Thailand, March 31 (AP)—The Americans taking part in the fifth King's Cup Boxing Championships suffered their first setback Friday when their welterweight gold medal prospect Jeffrey Lemair had to retire in the pre-quarter finals having suffered a two-inch cut over his right eyebrow. A wild right swing by South Korea's Oh Kwang Yeul caught Lemair on the forehead and as blood streamed out the Australian referee summoned the ring doctor who pronounced that the U.S. boxer could not continue. With Lemair out, two Soviet Union pugilists who qualified for the quarter-finals of the same weight with impressive knock-out victories are virtually assured of the first and second places. Until the injury, Lemair was well ahead in points. He had won the first round and was leading in round two when the injury took place.

## Arsenal clinches spot in finals

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Arsenal, who flopped in the Football Association (F.A.) cup final last year against Ipswich, return to Wembley in May, thanks to a goal by Irish Frank Stapleton today. Stapleton's 50th minute goal sent the London club towards a 2-0 semifinal win over Wolverhampton at Birmingham. Alan Sunderland got the second 12 minutes from time. This time in the final they meet Liverpool or Manchester United, who shared four goals in a pulsating semifinal on the Manchester City Ground.

Joe Jordan cancelled out fellow Scot Kenny Dalglish's short-lived early Liverpool lead. Brian Greenhoff put the Manchester club ahead 11 minutes into the second half but with only eight minutes left Alan Hansen came up from defence to score the equaliser. The replay is next Wednesday.

The cup matches mutilated the first division programme but with other contenders like Nottingham Forest, the champions, lost a chance of closing on the leaders. They merely drew 1-1 at home to Bolton.

Bolton were one of three clubs threatened by relegation who had to settle for one point. The others, Queen's Park Rangers and Derby, played a 2-2 draw. Micky Walsh, signed from Everton in the final hours before the transfer market closed for the season last Thursday, scoring a great goal to give Rangers a half-time lead.

Ipswich, largely Dutch-inspired in recent weeks, beat Manchester City 2-0 and Bristol City's 2-1 win was deemed Birmingham brought a first goal for Geert Mollen, signed from the Dutch club Ajax Amsterdam two days earlier.

The second division pacemakers suffered a bleak day. Brighton dropped a home point to Notts County and Stoke lost at home for the second time in four days, thus giving Crystal Palace and Sunderland, both home winners, the chance to close in.

Watford strengthened their third division lead with a 1-0 win over Sheffield Wednesday, as the club pursuing them underwent a vigorous shuffling.

Shrewsbury, placed second when the day dawned, flopped 3-0 at Burn and were overtaken by Swansea, 2-1 winners over Plymouth. Carlisle tumbled spectacularly out of fourth place when Oxford thrashed them 5-1.

Gillingham and Swindon remain in the following two positions after sharing four goals in a turbulent match which kept the referee and his notebook in action.

Grimsby, with a 1-0 fifth division win at Doncaster, moved to within one point of pacemakers Reading, held to a goalless draw by mid-table Port Vale.

In Scotland, after a goalless first half, Rangers finally beat Aberdeen 2-1 to retain the league cup. It was their tenth victory in 15 appearances in the final. Alex McDonald and Colin Jackson, who scored the goals, were playing in their fourth league cup-winning team. Aberdeen's Davidson had put Rangers briefly in arrears and it was not till the third minute of injury time that Jackson's header clinched the spoils.

In the premier division of the league, leaders Dundee United beat only Motherwell 2-1, all the goals coming in the second half. The Edinburgh-Glasgow game, which pitted Celtic against Hibernian saw Hibs take a 2-0 half-time lead and though Celtic later got one goal, from the Edinburgh club held on.

St. Mirren's 2-1 defeat at Partick strengthens the Dundee grip on the lead but any contender must be looking over their shoulders at Rangers whose three matches in hand are potentially decisive.

## Motorised exercise track

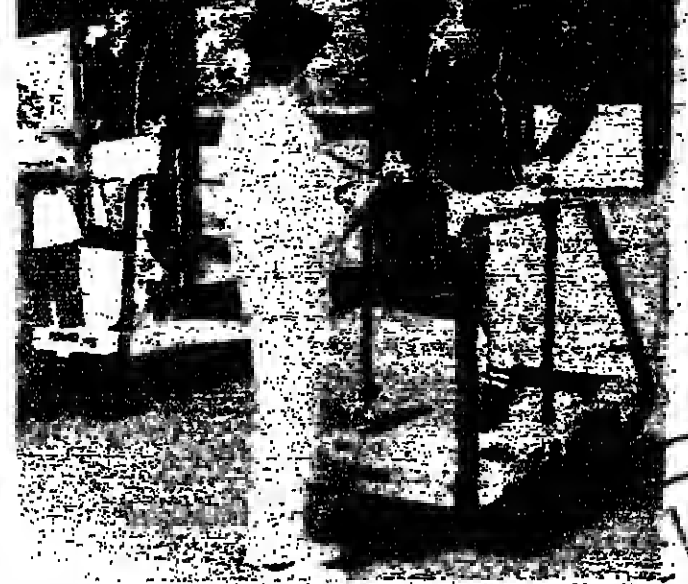
LONDON—A traditional treadmill suggests dullness and monotony. The modern treadmill, presents an entirely different picture, certainly when it takes the form of the motorised track used for medical purposes in sport. Whether treadmill is an accurate word to describe this invention is debatable, but it is the term used by Sport Engineering, maker of the Powerjog motorised track. And people using the track appear to be treading repeatedly on the same spot without moving. It is of course, the belt on which they are standing that is in continuous motion.

The concept is basically simple. The main belt, which has serrated, non-slip top face, runs over a sandwich composite construction of stainless steel and structural high density foam. This is an important feature because it gives a resilience that reduces the shock imparted to the legs and hips—a vital consideration when the machine is being used in the rehabilitation of patients recovering from strokes, fractures of the legs, or arthritis.

Anyone who has run on a hard cinder track and on a grass track will also appreciate the tremendous difference such a track can make. The electric motor is an integral continuously rated unit mounted to a solid state thyristor controller which interprets power needed within fractions of seconds. In simple terms, result of this technical "marvel" is a natural rhythmic action walking, jogging or running. The controls are mounted within the large handrails. They include four sensitive control pads (Stop, Speed, Hand, Speed-1) and a digital readout for accurate indication. All of this is housed in a rugged structure built to stand the stresses and strains which such a machine is subjected to.

The Powerjog can be a keeping fit. And in the field it may be used to help full recovery by allowing patient gradually to "find" her legs. It can also be used as a degree of recovery patient is making following an attack of an accident.

Anyone who has run on a hard cinder track and on a grass track will also appreciate the tremendous difference such a track can make.



The Powerjog motorised track has applications in medicine for keeping fit. (LPS photo)

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- Set of coffee cups, coffee grinder with blender for 60 JD purchase.

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### PATCH

AMMAN JORDAN







# Anti-communist propaganda banned Peking cracks down on recent freedoms

PEKING, March 31 (R) — Peking city authorities today announced a ban on anti-communist propaganda and a crackdown on some political activists in another official Chinese reaction against the freer public debate of recent months.

The announcement, printed on the front page of the local newspaper Peking Daily, called on the public to help police enforce the rules and warned that violators faced "physical labour, education and discipline."

The measures, which the paper said had been adopted two days ago by the Peking Revolutionary Committee (city council), followed similar steps by Shanghai authorities earlier this month.

They also came a few days before the third anniversary of riots which rocked the capital and led eventually to the more liberal atmosphere.

Foreigners who visited Peking's "democracy wall" this afternoon after the announcement was published found the local people subdued. Many smiled but none stepped forward to chat as has been common in recent months.

Open political debate in China began last November. But judging from recent press articles, the

country's leaders have been upset by its side effects and what they view as a challenge to the Communist Party's authority.

Many posters pasted up on democracy wall have appeared to suggest that human rights are not compatible with communism—an idea which the party has rebuffed.

Authorities have also suggested recently that political activists have sold or otherwise revealed national secrets to foreigners, and have expressed concern about young Chinese adopting foreign life-styles.

Unconfirmed reports said a leading activist had been detained two days ago and was being held at a police station, but it was not known whether charges had been laid.

The man was said to be the author of a celebrated poster on what he called China's "fifth modernisation"—democracy and human rights. China's official "Four Modernisations" prog-

ramme covers agriculture, industry, science and technology, and defence.

Today's announcement said no one was allowed to "put up or write slogans, advertising posters big or small character posters at public places and on buildings except at designated places."

It also banned slogans, posters, books, periodicals and photographs opposed to "socialism, against the proletarian dictatorship, against the leadership of the Communist Party, against Marx-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung thought" as well as the divulging of state secrets or violations of the state constitution and law.

It warned that those who failed to mend their ways faced police interrogation, warnings or arrest.

The free speech campaign began in November when the Communist Party gave its seal of approval to the riots three years ago, declaring them "completely revolutionary" instead of counter-revolutionary as they were described at the time.

The rioting began when the authorities removed wreaths laid on the Martyrs' Memorial, the national war monument, in honour of Premier Chou En-lai, who had died a few weeks earlier.

## UNESCO official plans seminar on new safeguards for journalists

NEW DELHI, India, March 31 (AP)—Despite some Western and Soviet misgivings, the idea of a special status and special protection for journalists is to undergo more study by the international communications panel of UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Mr. Sean MacBride of Ireland, president of UNESCO's Commission for the Study of Communications Problems, said yesterday he intends to call representatives of the leading international and national press groups to a seminar on the issue. The dates are May 3-5 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

Plans to protect journalists were said to have been criticised during the session by Soviet participants because they conflicted with the concept of a press committed to state and Communist Party goals and would tend to invite questioning of state policy.

American media people are dubious about the proposals which include proposals to license journalists and specify their duties. These run counter to the U.S. concept of freedom of the press.

The idea of special status and protection of journalists is staunchly advocated however, by Mr. MacBride, winner of the Nobel and Lenin Peace Prizes and founder-chairman of Amnesty International, the organisation concerned with rights of political prisoners.

Addressing the misgivings in the West, Mr. MacBride told a reporter that "the role of journalists, particularly the investigative journalist, is vitally essential to the whole democratic process...in exposing corruption, maladministration and bureaucratic inertia...Unless the investigative journalist is adequately protected, governments or criminal interests will prevent the press from calling attention to matters of public importance to which attention should be drawn."

## Bangladesh president names new premier, promises end of martial law within week

DACCA, March 31 (R)—President Ziaur Rahman today named veteran rightwing politician Shah Azizur Rahman as prime minister to lead Bangladesh back to civilian rule.

A new parliament, elected in February, will assemble on Monday. The president had promised to end three-and-one-half years of martial law within a week.

Shah Aziz, a 54-year-old lawyer, has been serving as labour minister. He will also take over as parliamentary leader of President

Zia's newly-formed Bangladesh National Party (BNP) which won a large majority in the new legislature.

Many opposition parties said last month's elections were rigged, but President Zia denied the allegation. The 44-year-old general insisted the elections were fair and reflected popular acceptance of his party's programme.

President Zia described his new prime minister as one of the country's senior political figures, an eminent lawyer and an experienced parliamentarian.

Shah Aziz played a key role in securing Pakistan's independence from British rule in 1947. He is known as a politician with strong rightist and Islamic views.

He was deputy opposition leader in the Pakistani parliament in 1962, and was imprisoned in Bangladesh by the late Sheikh Mujib on charges that he worked against the independence of Bangladesh in 1971. But Shah Aziz rejected the accusations as frivolous saying he was never indicted in a court of law by the former government.

## Shah's stay in Bahamas said to be temporary

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 31 (R) — Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, forced out of Iran by a revolution, lounged on Paradise Island today. But he told reporters he would not be staying permanently.

"We're only visitors," he said yesterday when he ventured briefly out of a haberdashery-owned by Mr. James Crosby, head of an international casino and hotel chain.

The Shah and his family stayed at the Crosby home while 50 aides, bodyguards and other members of his entourage were at the nearby Ocean Club, one of the most exclusive resorts in the Bahamas.

Special guards turned away everyone but guests at the winding entrance to the club. Security at every stage during his arrival was tight. One local newspaper photographer said security guards seized and destroyed his film of the Shah at the airport.

Bahamian authorities made no official statement about the Shah's presence. A government spokesman said that the Shah would be a welcome visitor here for at least eight months, the normal residence period extended to foreigners.

Aides to the Shah gave no indication of how long he would stay or where he would go from here.

## World New Briefs

Indonesia raises price of Sumatran crude

JAKARTA, March 31 (R) — Mining and Energy Minister S. today announced a 12.58 per cent increase of Indonesia's mark Sumatran light crude from tomorrow. The minister told conference the new price would be \$15.65 a barrel compared the previous price of \$13.90. He said Indonesia was not applying a surcharge as provided earlier this week by the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which also announced a per cent price increase. Mr. Subroto said the new price fully reflected the current market condition of Indonesian oil. He said it might have difficulties in selling its oil if the price increase set by OPEC at \$4 per barrel.

Spain's premier-elect wins confidence vote

MADRID, March 31 (R) — Premier-elect Adolfo Suarez, in gradual reforms to change the face of Spanish society, yesterday won a comfortable parliamentary confidence vote to form Spain's constitutionally-elected government for more than 40 years, tense and briefly stormy session, deputies in the main chamber of parliament, the Congress, approved the cabinet programme outlined by Mr. Suarez by a majority of 267 to 10. Mr. Suarez now needs to form his third successive cabinet formal go-ahead from the head of state, King Juan Carlos, sources said the new cabinet administration could be sworn next week and possibly on Tuesday — the same day as municipal elections. The appointment of Mr. Suarez, a minister-elect was a formality after the victory of his ruling Democratic Centre (UCD) Party in the March 1 general elections.

India opens door on future nuclear pact

NEW DELHI, March 31 (R) — External Affairs Minister A. Vajpayee said yesterday India could reconsider its policy nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes if international agreements in the neighbourhood warranted it. But he told parliament at the moment, "there is no need to reconsider the policy." Vajpayee was replying in the Lok Sabha (lower house) to a tabled by five government and opposition members that Pakistan was "going nuclear" with the help of China's countries. He said that India's nuclear policy was constant review but the government so far had no confirmation reports that Pakistan was trying to purchase equipment used to develop a nuclear explosive capability. "We have nation of China giving assistance for Pakistan's nuclear programme," Mr. Vajpayee said.

Romania refuses to allot blame in Indochina

VIENNA, March 31 (R) — Romania, underlining its foreign policy, has refused to apportion blame in the conflicts involving Vietnam, Kampuchea (Cambodia) and the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee said today published yesterday that it opposed all military actions east Asia. The resolution said Romania would "not indulging in some socialist countries or Communist Parties." Until now, Romania has refused to label China the aggressor in the conflict with Soviet-backed Vietnam. It also support the Vietnamese-backed military takeover in Kampuchea. The resolution, distributed by the official Agency, said military actions only prejudiced the interests involved and "the general cause of socialism, in detente and peace."

## World Petroleum Congress announced for September

BUCHAREST, March 31 (AP) — A World Petroleum Congress will convene here Sept. 9-14, it was announced today. Mr. Nicolae Pantilie, a member of the Romanian organising committee, told the weekly Romanian News that the congress, expected to be attended by some 5,000 to 6,000 delegates from about 70 countries, was to discuss "new problems" in geological prospecting, oil drilling, extraction and processing and saving methods.

"The tenth World Petroleum Congress acquires a particular significance now, when world consumption is growing steadily while oil reserves are dwindling," Mr. Pantilie told the magazine.

He said 150 papers were expected to be delivered during the congress, while the proceedings would be held in four sessions of scientific reports.

He said a "novelty" in the congress programme would be round-table talks on more general matters, including petroleum supply and demand balances in the world, production of synthetic hydrocarbons from oil sand, and new developments in the production of automobile fuels "in response to environmental and conservation requirements."

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